

The Confederate

D. K. McKee, Editor.

All letters on business of the office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

We find it very difficult to maintain a discussion with the *Confederate*, on equal terms. That journal is now in the hands of Gov. Vance. It carries at its head the names of Messrs. J. B. Neathery & Co., but we have reason for believing that Mr. Neathery is not the author of its leading editorials; and Mr. Co. is a gentleman to whom we have not had the pleasure of an introduction. It may be that we are mistaken in our supposition as to Mr. Neathery—a supposition which is mentioned with frankness, but with no intention to be disrespectful to that gentleman. Under this supposition, we are in the position of a man who is stricken in the dark—who sees only the stick which strikes the blow, but cannot see either the arm or the face of the assailant, while we are exposed in our full person to the vision of our adversary. Now it is decidedly to the advantage of any combatant, to be able to see his adversary, and to remain unseen himself; but it is not so creditable to his valor or fairness. His success will confer upon him more the token of an assassin, than the "belt of a champion." If our supposition should be a mistake, we will gladly render justice. If not, however, we pray that the usages of civility may be extended to us, and that the knight, like a true knight, may be required to enter the open lists, and not fling his javelin from behind the skirts of the audience. For the time, we are obliged to meet our unknown critic, since it is due to the public that the misstatements and misjudgments of our late article should be corrected.

The *Confederate*, advocating "vigilance on the part of the press, and vigilance on the part of the authorities," affects to find in our article on the "Chattanooga Railroad," a departure from the former, and deprecates our expression that "the surrender of Richmond is quite within the range of probabilities," as a "development (calculated to) have a bad influence upon the masses." Stated as the *Confederate* is pleased to state it, it might, for the *Confederate* says it comes "from a portion of the press which claims to possess peculiar facilities for ascertaining the truth or purpose of the government." Now, we never make such a claim. We have oftentimes disavowed it; and we have frequently assured the public, that when we spoke of events, either not having happened, or as probable, we only spoke the conclusions derived from our own observation, being always careful not to own the attachment to our opinions of any importance, by reason of a supposition that might obtain that we had any "facilities" more than others.

The "bad influence," if any is to be exerted in the present case, will grow out of the careless habit of attributing to journals what they never say; and a still more careless disregard of what they have said; for it is the writer of the article in the *Confederate* who read our paper with care, and accurately represented it, he would have been restrained by a regard for truth, from presenting any such hypothesis as that the "Confederate" is in the confidence of the government, and is possessed of means for knowing the purposes of our leaders far in advance of other presses in the State." But we deny that there is any cause for apprehending a "bad influence" in the masses," from our opinion. It is much better to familiarize the public mind with what may happen, if not proved against, than to suffer it to rest under exaggerated expectations; better to tell the truth in the face of immediate danger, than by secrecy or false statements, put it off to the guard. The masses are naturally and intellectually of sufficient strength to look danger in the face. They are not to be misled by "falsehood" or "influence" in the slightest of the *Confederate*, that "we (it) confess to a weakness amounting to agitation at the unfortunate rumor which has been spread, that the people of Petersburg, that the abandonment of that place by Gen. Lee, was among the possibilities." Such "weakness and agitation" will not designate the writer in any case to "lead a forlorn hope." The abandonment of Petersburg has always been "among the possibilities." The *Confederate*, if its position is accurately described, is perhaps the only journal in the country which has not so regarded it.

The reasoning of the *Confederate* on the conduct of the government, falls below the dignity, and importance of the question, and we are not disposed to follow it into the question of how much North Carolina has done, and how little the "reassurances" have done. But we will say in reply, that the "Confederate" has (not) been deferred so as to put the government to the "forlorn hope" of relying upon itself and alone upon the few thousand militia officers and magistrates left in North Carolina to meet Petersburg and Richmond." So far from this, the following steps have been taken: 1st, A diligent effort was made to get the principals of substitutes, 2nd, to get all the persons liable under the last act of Congress, 3rd, to supply the places of able bodied men in the army and bureau, with light duty disabled men, and the fault has not been with the government, but with its subordinates, that this has only lately been effectually done. 4th, to get back the absentees. To effect this, the government employed details from Companies and Regiments—then it granted furloughs to those bringing back a deserter or recruit—then it employed the reserve for the arrest of deserters—then invoked the aid of the State authorities through the Home Guards. 5th, it called out from time to time the Juniors and Seniors, to enable it to take to the front the veterans who were at different parts in the State.

Now, having done all this, and there being still a necessity, the call was made upon Gov. Vance for those who, under the certificates as necessary State officers, were held out of the service, it being deemed advisable that they should go, rather than call the details from the various employments in which they were engaged.

This morning, we are informed, an order has reached this city from the War Department, revoking details and ordering all such into the service. The exigency is upon us—and labor in the shops, and foundries, and mechanics' offices, must be transferred to the field. We verily believe, if our suggestion had been taken some weeks ago, and the Legislature had been promptly assembled, so that the useless who are kept out as State officers could have been reached, this order on the details would not yet have been made.

The detailed mechanics, laborers and farmers may thank the policy which still throws its protection over necessary State officers—like militia officers, justices, hospital stewards, constables, &c., and keeps them out.

Now, in a few words, we will state for the benefit of the *Confederate*, why we thought the "State of Petersburg and Richmond hazardous," and why we urged reinforcements to such a degree as to draw down upon us personal abuse: We had the evidence in the public orders of the departments; in the addresses of President Davis, in the published appeals of Gen. Lee, in the results of the conflicts waging around the two cities of Petersburg and Richmond and in the Valley, in the positive ascertained of the immense reinforcements to Grant, in the Northern developments of concentration and a grand effort to be made this fall.

And these evidences have accumulated on us each day, until we have seen the youths of Virginia called from the military academy, and now the details ordered from their employments. And this is the right sort of energy. So far from creating alarm, it should inspire confidence. By adequate force only can we resist the onset of the enemy. If we do successfully resist it this fall, it puts us near to the haven of peace.

The telegrams of Saturday, furnishes still more cheering intelligence. Another attempt by Grant to approach Richmond by the Darbytown road, has been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and with but slight loss to us. Unhappily, however, among the slain is Gen. Gregg, of Texas, who has been a faithful and useful officer, whose loss will be severely felt.

The Northern news from Missouri, confirms the previous intelligence of the entry of Price's army into that State. By the accounts furnished through our enemies, our progress has been beyond the most sanguine expectations. The people are said to be flocking to Price in large numbers, and every day brings accessions to his ranks even from the drafted men of Rosecrans in the city of St. Louis. Many towns are reported captured, and the fragmentary, A. J. Smith, is represented to be flying for his life.

Early has continued to press Sheridan down the Valley. The latter is now beyond Harrisonburg, and the former advancing; while Sherman is locked up as silent as death, and Hood lies across his track near Lost Mountain.

Since his disastrous route near Saltville, nothing has been heard of Burbridge, except that the race continues.

Grant has thus been clipped of both his wings, and Lynchburg has not been taken. But one point engages our anxieties—Richmond. It is so palpable that the pressure is there, that it were useless to disguise it. The speeches of the President, mingling with the assurance of hope, the thrilling exhortations to duty, the earnest appeals from the Secretary of War, the significant tone of the press, besides other evidences, should satisfy every one, that here, to Lee's army, should the energy of our authorities be directed. We have in our hands now the Richmond *Sentinel* of last Wednesday. Our eye falls upon its three editorials. They all contain earnest adjurations to the citizens for help—to the local troops—to the aged as well as the youthful civilian—to offer themselves for the exigency. More than this; the same paper contains the summons of Gen. Kemper to the students of the Military Institute, to repair to Richmond for the defence of the city, and those under seventeen "are earnestly invited to report also, for temporary service in the field."

What does all this prove? Why, that the great Gen. Lee—our chosen champion—foreseeing the vast importance of successfully confronting the enemy for the rest of this campaign, is engaging all the possible resources to enable him to do so. Will it be believed, that with a full knowledge of the necessities, three members of the Governor's Council, being a majority, have resisted the recommendation of the Governor himself, and refused to call the Legislature, so as to allow North Carolina to make her contribution to this great work, while the enemy is making his grand rally? We are thrown upon our back and held down by our own authorities. We have been reliably informed, that eight thousand men could be sent from this State in twenty days, without detracting from her necessary population at home. In a neighboring county, we are told, that there are ninety-four militia officers—seventy-five of whom are within the age, and not one of whom, as a militia officer, has a soldier to command.

By energy corresponding to that of our enemies, the cause might be saved. By negligence and indifference, it will not be lost—but it will be prolonged; and now demands on more of the population will be rendered necessary.

Gen. Clingman's Brigade.

We have been permitted a sight of a letter from a high officer of Gen. Clingman's brigade, the material part of which we subjoin, giving the, as yet, unpublished account of the attempt to retake the strong position of Fort Harrison on the 30th ult., by which we have lost so many valuable officers and men. It will be seen that, as usual, the brunt of the action and the loss fell upon our brave North Carolina troops, who, remarkable as it may appear, have never yet given way before the enemy, till they have been forced to do so by the yielding of other troops, who were intended for their support. But to the letter:

HEADQUARTERS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, CHAFFIN'S FARM, Oct. 31, 1864.

GEN. T. L. CLINGMAN: General: Knowing your great desire to hear from your brigade I propose to give you a necessarily hurried and imperfect account of its conduct on the 3d ult., in the charge upon Fort Harrison, a strong work, defended by a large force of the enemy. I am told by all the general officers who witnessed the charge, that they have never seen men advance more gallantly under such a murderous fire. Our heavy losses in killed and wounded, and of the galling fire poured upon us while charging, unsupported, over an open field, a distance of full 450 yards. We took into the field 848 men and 68 officers. Of this number, but 18 officers and 366 men came out unhurt: 16 are known to have been killed and 220 wounded; leaving 291 missing, whose fate is uncertain. A large portion, however, of the missing, are certainly killed and wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Some, of course, were captured unhurt, and it is impossible for us to discriminate and the result was, the largest portion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. We at dusk advanced over their works and captured the few who were unhurt, with few exceptions. Major Mallet among the number, who with his accustomed coolness and gallantry refused to surrender when ordered to do so by the enemy, then in twenty steps of him, and with one man, succeeded in making his way out unharmed. He gives it as his opinion, that it would have been impossible for any considerable number to have escaped at the time he did, or indeed at any time after the line first halted near the works. The height of the fort afforded no further protection than to hide the men from view while lying flat on their faces, but not sufficiently high to hide a man going half bent, or even a crawling.

Capt. Burgwyn, who recently reported and had been assigned to duty as Inspector for the brigade, was, I am told, captured. He was unhurt when Major Mallet left. [His recent wound probably prevented his running the gauntlet.—E.S. CONF.] and I hope is safe. With great gallantry he went in with the front line of the brigade, and found himself near the enemy's works to escape. He had worked with great energy since his return, and with marked benefit to the brigade, and I shall miss him sorely. Capt. White and Lieut. Cooper were active and fearless in the discharge of their duty, and were of great assistance to me. Indeed the officers and men acted with great coolness and gallantry and have been complimented by both Genls. Lee and Hoke, who assured me that a more gallant charge they never witnessed, and attribute no fault to our ill success to us, and regret deeply that our support did not advance with us, as we expected, and as others had been ordered. Unfortunately for us, it did not advance but a short distance before they fell back to the ravine from which they had started.

As the fact is generally known, and the failure frankly admitted, I will mention—brigade was the one ordered to our support. Had they done so, there can be little doubt but that we would have succeeded. Gen. Hoke seems to regret our losses very much, and has favored us as much as possible since. A large number are returning from Hospitals, and I hope in a few weeks, the number will be largely increased.

Lt. Col. Hubson and Major Rogers, of the 8th, were both wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. I feel sadly at the loss of so many gallant men, but it is some consolation to know they fell nobly in the discharge of their duty, and before the eyes of the greatest man of our land, whose duty it was to order and ours to obey.

Hoping, General, that you may soon recover and cheer us with your presence, I shall do all that energy and close attention can accomplish for the interest and comfort of your brigade. Very Respectfully, Your ob't serv't.

Important from Georgia.

The Augusta *Register* contains special dispatches, to the effect that Gen. Wheeler has captured Rome, in Georgia, with the entire garrison of three thousand negroes! Good for Wheeler.

Gen. Hood has issued a proclamation to his troops, saying that he would hold the Railroad in Sherman's rear, until Sherman would be forced out of Atlanta, and assuring the army that his march would be northward.

Everything is working prosperously at the front. A portion of our force occupy the Railroad between Big Shanty and Acworth, and are tearing it up. We have captured three trains and several prisoners.

Three corps of Sherman's are reported to have left Atlanta in the direction of Hood's army.

Farragut—Wilmington.

The latest Yankee papers announce that Farragut has been ordered to relieve Admiral Lee, in command of the Atlantic Blockading Squadron. This brings him off Wilmington.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 6th, learns from the *Christian Sun*, the information, "that there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to block Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen, are two very formidable monitors."

There is admonition enough to urge upon our people to use every effort to put Wilmington in a thorough state of defence. Work hands are needed. Let them be promptly furnished.

In one of the fights around Petersurg, our townsman, Col. Canwell, came off with a valuable horse. His horse was shot under him and instantly killed. The Colonel has been in hot places.

From the Richmond Sentinel of Saturday.

The War News.

Yesterday morning there was considerable activity observed in military circles, but so quiet was the beautiful autumn day, that few supposed a battle was raging below the city between armies contending for the possession of our State and Confederate capitals.

The faith in the ability of Gen. Lee and his brave men to defend them from the fatal foe, was firmly shown last evening by the large assemblage of ladies and children present in the Capitol square listening to the music of the Army Band.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Gen. Gary's brigade of cavalry and a force of infantry attacked Kautz' cavalry, which, supported by Birney's tenth corps, occupied a position about five miles from the city, while the main body lay in the neighborhood of battery Harrison. The whole force of the enemy on the north side of the river was supposed to exceed forty thousand men. Gen. G. struck the enemy's right resting on the Charles City road. The Yankees made but feeble resistance, fleeing to their entrenchments, a short distance in their rear. Our troops attacked and carried the enemy's works, capturing nine pieces of artillery, one hundred artillery horses, and a number of prisoners.

The cavalry pursued Kautz some distance; and our infantry steadily pressed back the tenth corps, some three miles, to their main body, near battery Harrison. The battle—dead between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and in a southeasterly direction from the city. Our loss was small, though we regret to hear that among the killed is the gallant Gen. Gregg, of Texas.

General Stanton and Col. Haskell were wounded.

The latest we have from the front is that our troops captured two lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but being much exhausted by the heat of the day, did not push forward any farther. Subsequently the enemy, in large force, attempted to retake the works held by our men, but was repulsed. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is said to be very heavy.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH RELATIVE TO THE BATTLE OF YESTERDAY.

Late last night an official dispatch was received from General Lee, stating that yesterday morning General Anderson attacked the enemy on the Charles City road, and drove them from two lines of entrenchments, capturing ten pieces of cannon, with their caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners. The enemy were then driven to the New Market road, when being found strongly entrenched they were not pressed.

Our loss is small; the enemy's unknown.

The brave Gen. Gregg died at the head of his brigade.

FROM THE VALLEY.

A dispatch from General Lee to General Lee, dated the 6th inst., says: "Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the Valley last night, along the Pike."

As the Yankees are said to be repairing the Manassas Gap railroad and the Orange and Alexandria road, it may be the purpose of Sheridan to come this side of the mountains; but we cannot see that he will be benefited by the movement.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The *Express* of Saturday says a report was in circulation the day before, that we had succeeded in re-capturing Fort Harrison and the exterior works held by the enemy, and re-established our original lines there, but the report had not been confirmed.

All was quiet on our immediate lines.

TEST FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain extracts from the Northern papers of the 3d and 4th instant. They contain little war news, and nothing later than has been given in the telegrams. The usual amount of falsehood is observed in the "situation" articles of Greeley, Bennett, &c.—among which is the statement that Burbridge had captured the Virginia Salt Works with but little resistance.

Cheering accounts of Price's operations in Missouri are given in all the papers.

From the Georgia Front.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Appeal writes thus from headquarters under date of October 2:

Sherman has three millions of rations south of the Tennessee river. Most of these are at Chattanooga. Previous to the raid of Wheeler, he had one million, but while the road was interrupted, some ten days, twenty heavy trains were prepared which were rushed through in one day. Sherman feels at least one hundred thousand men, including his troops and the hangers on of the army. This is full rations for thirty days and may be made to last sixty. With what he can gather up in the country he may be able to feed his army ninety days. Most of this stuff is at Chattanooga, the road below that point having been occupied in the transportation of railroad material and Quartermaster's stores. It is hoped that Forrest will allow but little room to come to the latter place, and plans are on foot which will probably look that at Chattanooga as last that it will require the bulk of Sherman's army to unblock it. One-third of this stuff ought to be destroyed by well advised expeditions.

Should Sherman advance in sufficient force to threaten seriously our cities and manufacturing further south, Hood will pounce on his weakened lines and ruin his reserve stores and thoroughly destroy his railroad. There is indeed little to tempt to advance, as it will require long marches and heavy fighting before he can reach a point where he can do us the least mischief beyond robbing citizens.

Gen. Hood's base is still behind him. He can fall back in the case the exigencies of events require it, in any direction, except that covered by about fifty-five degrees, of which Atlanta is very nearly the center.

It is stated that Gen. Hood is tearing up the tracks of the Georgia, Macon and West Point roads. Sixty miles, it is stated, of the Georgia road will be torn up, and the Macon road to Griffin and the West Point road to Newnan.

All the cotton at Palmetto has been brought away safely. A large quantity had been stored away at that point.

The Macon Intelligence states it is rumored that Hood has captured a whole corps of the enemy amounting to 7000, in the rear of Sherman's army.

We subjoin, with very great pleasure, an article from a late number of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta, Ga. If its commendations and approval be heartily adopted by the people of Georgia, we may look for speedy intelligence from that State which "will thrill every loyal heart in the nation."

General Beauregard.

The appointment of this distinguished General to the command of this department, embracing the sub-department of Mobile and the Army of Tennessee with the army and unalloyed satisfaction by both the army and the people. It will also strike our enemies with consternation, who have relied for success as much on their assumed superiority in generalship as in numbers. They know and dread the genius and abilities of Beauregard, Sherman himself, with all his arrogance, cannot put on airs in presence of this great master of the art of war.

We deem it a happy and auspicious event for our cause that, at this important juncture in our affairs, so illustrious a commander has been sent to lead the army of Tennessee which has just commenced its Northern campaign. We are assured that the utmost resources of military science and skill will be brought to bear to achieve success. That gallant army under the lead of the hero of Sumter, of Manassas, of Charleston and Petersburg, will not pause in its victorious career until it shall plant its standard on the banks of the Ohio. The glorious prestige of his name associated with no defeat, will inspire it with renewed confidence, and fire it with fresh courage and resolution.

The campaign just inaugurated by the intrepid Hood, is likely to prove the most important and decisive of the war. It is Napoleonic in its character. It is one of those bold and masterly movements which so often decide the fortunes of war.

It will place our whole army between Sherman and his reinforcements and supplies. Thus cut off, he will soon be reduced to the most desperate extremity, and forced to seek safety in flight. He has relied upon his negro garrisons, and his cavalry to keep open his communications, and enable him to entrench himself in Atlanta, to prosecute at leisure the conquest of the South. But he has not anticipated or provided against the overwhelming danger which is now upon him. The garrisons and cavalry will soon be swept away by the victorious Forrest, and Beauregard's army will oppose a wall of steel and lines of impregnable fortifications to a retrograde movement of Sherman himself, on the approach of any force sent to his relief. Forrest, as superintendent of the railroads in the rear, will see that no such force obtains transportation to any point within two hundred miles of the scene of action. The invincible chieftain is used to keeping back Sherman's reinforcements, and will see that he gets none in the present emergency. In a word, Sherman will probably be flanked out of Atlanta, and put to inglorious flight.

We are assured that our army and its great commander are fully resolved on the destruction of Sherman's army, and that all that valor and science can achieve will be done to accomplish this grand and decisive result. We have the advantage in position, and following it up with unflagging energy and activity, can expel the invader from the soil of Georgia.

But, in the achievement of this glorious and desirable result, every man should be ready to bear his part. Every straggler from the army should hurry forward to his command. Those subject to militia duty should promptly respond to the Governor's call. And all, whatever their status or station, should cooperate with their utmost zeal and energy in sustaining Gen. Beauregard in his present enterprise.

The skies are looking more bright. The tide appears to be turning in our favor. The onsets are all propitious. The work goes bravely on. Our army by this time has probably gained its position on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Forrest, according even to Northern accounts, is doing his work effectively. Thousands of fresh recruits are flocking to our standard. Fifteen hundred from Middle Tennessee recently joined General Williams, who is reported on his way to join Gen. Forrest.

The Bristol Gazette expressed the opinion that fifty thousand new volunteers may be obtained from Tennessee and Kentucky. We are fully persuaded from our knowledge of the feelings and present disposition of the downtrodden people of those States, that a large number will join our army from them. Tennessee and Kentucky are ready to welcome us as deliverers—Abolition tyranny has effectually cured them of any devotion to the Union with the North, which might have lingered in their breasts. The fact that their own slaves have been quartered upon them as Federal soldiers to insult and oppress them, has alienated them forever, has broken the last link which once bound them to a Union now prostituted into an engine of tyranny and oppression.

A bright hope, a clearer assurance of independence, has arisen from our late disaster than we ever had before. It has changed the programme of the war. It has roused the energies of our people and government. It has given us the pledge of final victory. Let all, then, be of good cheer, and co-operate with Beauregard, heartily, steadily and unitedly.

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Thirty-one shots were fired at the city Wednesday night, and twenty-three from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Thursday. Twenty shots were also fired during the same time at Fort Sumter. No change in the fleet was reported.

The steamer Constance, a new blockade runner, built at Glasgow for Collier & Co., in attempting to run into this port about twelve o'clock Wednesday night, struck on the wire of the steamer Mary Bowers, and sunk in five minutes. One of the crew, name unknown, was drowned. The others lost all their baggage, not having time to save even their personal effects. The crew landed on Sullivan's Island, and arrived in the city during the afternoon. The Constance left Halifax, where she had been for repairs, on Friday, 1st instant. She had a good passage out, and had cleared the fleet, when she unfortunately ran aground of the wreck above mentioned, and met a similar fate. The Constance had an assorted cargo on board, mostly on government account.—*Ch. Courier*, 7th.

New Advertisements.

Piano! Piano!—Tucker, Andrews & Co. Lodged—W. Withers, M. W. H.

List of Letters—Geo. T. Cooke, P. M.

Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auctioneers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TUCKER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Yesterday, about noon, the enemy moved in force on our right, supposed at first for the purpose of making an attack on our line, which turned out to be nothing more than an extension by the enemy of his lines on our right, in order to occupy all our lost works near Fort McRae. The enemy by this move gained nothing in the direction of the South Side Railroad, and only prolonged his lines, driving in four videttes occupying this ground. Hitherto only a part of the works near Fort McRae was occupied by the enemy. All quiet to-day.—Weather cloudy and very cold.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—An official dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy, one thousand strong, advanced upon the Manassas Gap railroad on the 4th, with trains of cars loaded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Mosby attacked them at Salem, capturing fifty prisoners, all their camp equipage, baggage, stores, &c. He killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss two wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—An official dispatch to the War Department, says Sheridan is still moving down the Valley. A large force of his cavalry was attacked by us on the 7th and handsomely driven back. We captured a number of horses, several ambulance wagons, nine forces with tools, and fifty prisoners, besides killing and wounding a number.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 9.—A letter to the *Chronicle and Sentinel* states three corps of Sherman's army left Atlanta and occupied a strong position, from Vinings' Station to above Marietta. The Yankees found out Hood's plans and anticipated him. The head of our column is near Brownsville; it is not known where we will march.

A letter to the *Chronicle & Sentinel* says, a late date from Atlanta states that four Yankee Corps are in that city. Yankee officers claim 80,000 troops and ninety days rations, and railroad iron enough for one hundred miles.

Federal officers say Sherman will soon move on Macon and Augusta. Deserters from Atlanta say no trains have arrived for eight days. All accounts from Hood's army encouraging.

Confirmation of the Capture of Rome with Three Thousand Prisoners.

Official dispatches confirm the capture of Rome with three thousand negro soldiers, commanded by white officers. The Yankees destroyed all their commissary stores and burned two squares of the business portion of the town.

Gen. Wheeler entered Marietta, burned a block of store houses and spiked three guns. Our army is supposed to be at Etowah.

Fortifications have been thrown up on the Kennewas Mountain.

Dalton has been occupied by our troops.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee. Kossau is cooped up in Nashville.

Yankee News and Yankee Troubles.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—Northern dates of the 5th have been received.

In the engagement of September the 30th, near Squirrel Creek, the Federals acknowledge a loss of two thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, more than half of which were prisoners.

Farragut arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 4th, and proceeded up the James river.

The guerrillas captured two trains of cars on the Nashville road, between Richmond and Fountain Head, on the night of the 3d, and burned nineteen cars.

Accounts from Missouri state that Gen. Price is moving on Rolla in three columns—his right under Shelby and Marmaduke, his centre under himself, and his left under Cooper—the latter being composed mainly of half-breed Indians.

Five hundred rebels entered Uniontown, the captured seat of Franklin county, on Saturday, and captured one hundred militia.

Forrest shelled Athens, Ala., on the 3d; and demanded the surrender of Dalton, Georgia, on the 4th.

Gold in New York, 191½.

New Advertisements.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

WILL sell on WEDNESDAY next, October 12th at 10 o'clock:

7 Hogheads Tobacco, a No. 1 article in the leaf, 6 Kegs pure White Lead, 2 Sewing Machines, 6 Barrels Soft Soap, A lot of Clothing consisting of Ladies Silk Dresses and Underclothing, Men's Coats, Pants, Draw and Shirts, 1 Negro Boy 21 years old, a good Shoe Maker, Sundry and divers things too tedious to mention.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Oct 10-64. Auc. and Com. Merchants

Piano! Piano!!

WE HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT ANOTHER PIANO.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auc. and Com. Merch'ts.

LODGED

A The Charleston Work House, as a runaway, A. JAMES LEWIS, a nigger, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height. James says he belongs to Hiram Brinson, at Raleigh, N. C., formerly of Newbern, N. C. Oct 10-64. W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 10th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Jan F Butler, Rob't W Branch, Sam'l Fletcher, A B Falker, Luther & Finner, Miss Winney Fox, Thos A Hendricks, P Henneberry, John H Jordan, Mrs Lewis J King, Miss H Kifer, Richard Long, William Murray, Dyson McKay, Mrs Lucy McKendall, William McCall, R S Parham, Miss Mary Poole, Henry J. Powers, Miss Caroline Page, E N Spiller 3, Miss Nansie Summey, W N Smith, Miss Sallie Smith, Wm H Taylor, W A Trotter, J D Tatum, Lt M Whitley, Jno W Wrayman, Jno O Williams. Oct 10-64. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.